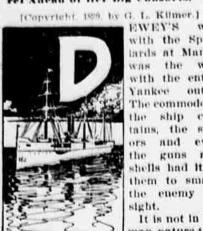
ALL IN DEWEY'S WAY.

BOLD WORK ALL AROUND IN THE YANKEE FLEET.

Captain Coghlan's Story of the First Shot-The Hero of the Raleigh Who Fired It-Plucky Little Gunbont Petrel Ahend of Her Big Consorts.



EWEY'S way with the Spanlards at Manila was the way with the entire Yankee outfit. The commodore, the ship captains, the sailors and even the guns and shells had it in them to smash the enemy on

sight. It is not in hu-

man nature that fighters baving back of them the traditions of the

American pavy would stand aloof and indulge in target practice. With ships under them having a head of steam on able to move into the ring of the enemy's champions, Yankee sailors admit of no holding. Another feature which makes for hot fighting is the fact that all our ships now have an individuality and are the especial pride of the officers and crew. They'll never haul off from a scrap until the ship has done the best there is in her.

Captain Coghlan's story of how the fleet went in and his own ship, the Raleigh, put in the first shot for the mastery of the Pacific, discloses the spirit of the hour as it was at Manila. He said: "We held our last consultation at dinner the night before the fight, and Dewey said that we were going in that night. I don't think any of us ate much dinner. We went in in a calm sea, although we were not so calm ourselves. About midnight we became anxious, because we had arrived at a point where we were informed there had been lots of torpedoes anchored for us.

"Now the torpedo is all very well in the storehouse, but they're bad things to have floating around a ship. But when we got to the entrance and the Olympia went through without being blown up we felt better. We felt positively brave when the Baltimore went through all right and were ready to go bang into a graveyard ourselves then.

"Well, the Spaniards on duty at the shore batteries slept four miles away from their guns that night and didn't get back to their posts until the old what's that?' He told me it was the second time he had noticed it and asked if he should fire. I told him not to as it was probably the insurgents, who were friendly then, signaling to us, but when a solid shot came along later I knew better. Then a second shot came, and it was in response to this that the Raleigh fired the first shot in the naval battle of Manila.

"I tell you we were all on the qui vive that night. Our orders were to go Inside the harbor, anchor and take breakfast at daylight, then wipe the Spanish fleet off the face of the earth. But in the darkness we overran our reckoning and at daylight found our selves right under the batteries of Manila. The enemy on shore opened on us, and instead of the anticipated signal to take breakfast the signal came from the flagship, 'Engage the enemy!' That was where the old man (Dewey) came in. His plan had to be changed in a second. We turned and stood toward the Spanish fleet, taking the fire of the batteries without response for 37 minutes. We finally got the position we wanted and opened up. We kept at it for 21/2 bours, and at the end of that time there was no Spanish fleet."

Captain Coghlan gave the credit of firing the first shot in Dewey's memorable battle to Ensign Babin of the Raleigh. Babin's story of it is as follows: "It was about midnight when we came to the outer entrance of the bay, between Corregidor island and El Fraile. The passage is five miles wide, and instead of taking the middle channel, which was mined with torpedoes, we took the channel close to Corregidor, prefering our chances against the Spanish batteries on the island rather than with the torpedoes. Just as we started in, a few minutes after 12 o'clock, the smokestack of the dispatch boat McCulloch, at the end of our line, caught fire and blazed up like a piece of fireworks. This sudden illumination gave us away at once to the Spanlards on shore, and presently a gun boomed out from El Fraile.

"As soon as that first shot came from El Fraile Captain Coghlan sent me word to answer at once with the after gun. So after a hasty glance around and correcting the sights - it was a by these splinters in a single gun crew. pretty long range, and the gun had to I don't suppose I will ever know positively whether that first shot hit anything or not. Some time afterward I met a Spanish officer who had been at El Fraile, and he told me it had disabled 23 men and put one gun out of the fight. But I wouldn't vouch for mines and Spanish gunnery. This that. It may have been only Spanish

Although not responding to the fire of the batteries. Dewey's ships were not dodging the main enemy. They ships were suffering great slaughter, were getting into position for the desperate game of smashing the forts and fleet at the same time. At 5:35 a. m. Dewey's flagship, Olympia, began firing with her forward 8 inch guns and, swinging round, gave the forts broadside after broadside from her rapid fire guns. The other ships followed suit and moved up and down in front of the enemy, giving furious battle and receiving a deluge of missiles in re-

turn, which, for a wonder, hurt nobody. Suddenly a large white Spanish ship started for the Olympia, and as this was the Reina Cristina, having the Spanish admiral on board, the contest for a moment at the head of the line was between flagship and flagship. But all the American guns made a target of the daring Spanlard, and she couldn't get to close quarters with the Olympia. She turned to make the little harbor of Cavite, but a shell from the 8 inch rifle in the forward turret of the Olympia crashed into her stern and raked forward to the boiler, which exploded, setting the ship on fire and making a complete wreck of the pride of the Spanish navy in the Philippines. This shot alone killed the captain of the Reina Cristina and 60 of his men. Altogether, Admiral Montijo's tilt with Dewey's own cost the lives of 140 Spaniards and the wounding of over

About this time two Spanish torpedo boats set out to do for the Olympia what the Reina Cristina so sadly failed in. The men and officers of the American fleet looked on in alarm, for they realized the terrible power that might lie in those two black engines creeping steadily toward the flagship. Every gun that would bear was trained upon them, and the men of the Olympla turned from their ineffectual heavy batteries to the rapid fire 6 pounders. A hall of shot churning the water into form is the only expression to describe what the anxious spectators saw around the torpedo boats. Suddenly one launch blew up, either by the explosion of her boiler or of her own torpedo, and she disappeared with all on board. The second torpedo launch went on the beach with a dozen holes in her and a conting of blood on her decks.

Forging ahead, leading the line up and down past the Spanish ships and batteries, the Olympia once more neared the forts at Cavite, and a mine field exploded about 1,000 yards away. The fourth trip, turning again for the fifth and last of the morning battle. After the fifth bout with the enemy the Olympla steamed out into the bay, followed by the rest of the ships, beaten, as the Spaniards believed. But no, it was only a 20 minutes' wait for the Dewey breakfast, which had been ordered in those waters for the daylight hour.

During the wait it was signaled from ship after ship that there had been no loss in the American fleet, astounding Intelligence, which was lustily cheered all along the line. At 10:45 the signal to renew the battle was holsted on the Olympia. This time the Baltimore took the lead, steaming close to the forts at Cavite. She opened with her big guns at a range which tore everything in sight. The Olympia seconded the Baltimore in the attack and Dewey ordered the Concord. Boston and Petrel to go into the inner bay of Bakor, where the Raleigh came along. I saw a flash on defeated vessels were seeking refuge. shore and said to an officer, 'Hello, The little gunboat Petrel which had pluckily fought the big Spanish ships in the morning took the lead into the bay. She entered the heart of the



Spanish stronghold, and the officers of the fleet thought she was lost when they saw her steam up within rifle range of the enemy.

In Bakor bay Captain Wood of the Petrel found the Spanish Castilla afire, the Don Antonio de Ulloa on the bottom and Don Juan de Austria, the Marquis Duero, the Isle de Cuba, which had carried the admiral's flag after the loss of the Reina Cristina and the Correo, deserted by their crews. Lieutenant Hughes of the Petrel went out with a small boat and fired the deserted ships. When the last shot was fired, at 1 o'clock, the Petrel. Boston and Raleigh were in close action with the Spanlards, and the little gunboat signaled back to Dewey that the last flag of the Spaniards had been lowered. It was a shot from her guns which had brought it down.

In the second attack on the batteries at Cavite the Baltimore stood out as a single target for the Spanish marksmen, but they failed to score a second hit or to improve upon their best shot of the morning. That best shot was given to the Baltimore when she first opened her broadsides against the fresh batteries and warships. It was an armor piercing shot, and when it entered made the steel splinters fly in all directions. Six men were wounded and the shot spun around, bounding be elevated a good deal-I let her go. from side to side, until it fell spent upon the deck.

> But, if there was no damage worth mentioning sustained by the American ships, Dewey's battle at Manila was a last, and not the Spanish valor, seemed at fault.

> On board each one of the American essels it was believed that the other so fierce and continuous the Spanish fire, but all were prepared to share the

slaughter if it came to that, and the western world echoes the words of Dewey when he said. "I've the prettistout as the ships.'

GEORGE L. KILMER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE

For a Bright Man to Secure a Steady Posttion the Year Around in Norfolk and Vicinity.

Dear Editor :- We want a clothing salesman to take orders for our men' custom made-to-measure suits, pants, overcoats and ulsters in Norfolk and adjoining towns and country. Any good, bright man, especially if he has had ex perience as a salesman in a store, agricultural implement house, or where he has come in contact with people, as solicitor for tailoring, insurance, nursery stock or other goods, can make big money with our line the year around; but any good, bright man, even without previous experience, can make \$150 00 a month and expenses with the big outfit we furnish bim and the opportunity we give him if he will devote his time to the work; or, if we can get a good man in Norfolk whose time is partly taken up with other work and who can levote his spare time to our line, even if only an hour or so a day, he will do exceedingly well with our agency. We have men in real estate, loan, legal, lumber, grain, railroad, express and other business, who give their spare time to our line with big results. experience is absolutely necessary, no capital required. We furnish a complete line of cloth samples and stationery; have no commission plan, no house-to-house canvass, no catchy conditions, but offer a rare opportunity for some man in vicinity to secure high grade employment at big wages.

We are the largest tailors in America We make to measure over 300,000 suits annually. We occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago. We refer to the Corn Exchange National bank in Chicago, any express or railroad company in Chicago, or any resident of this city. We buy our cloth direct from the largest European and American mills, we operate the most extensive and economic custom tailoring plant in existence, and we reduce the price of made-to-measure suits and overcoats to from \$5 00 to \$18.00 (mostly \$5 00 to \$10,00), prices so low that nearly everybody will be glad to have their garments Olympia was not hurt and made her made-to-measure, and will give our

We will furnish a good agent a large and handsomely bound book containing large cloth samples of our entire line of suits, pantaloons, overcoats, etc., a book which costs us several dollars; also fine colored fashion plates, tape measure, business cards, stationery, advertising matter and a rubber stamp with name and address and pad complete, also an instruction book, which makes it easy for anyone to take orders and conduct a profitable business. We will also furnish net confidential price list. Agent can take orders and send them to us and we will make the garments within five days and send direct to agent's customer by express C. O. D. subject to examination and approval, collect the agent's full selling price and every week we will send the agent our check for all his profit. The agent need collect no money and deliver no goods simply go on taking orders at a liberal We deliver the goods, collect all the money and every week promptly send him in one round check his full profit for the week, and nearly all our agents get a check from us of at least \$40.00 every week of the year.

We will make no charge for the book and complete outfit, but, as the outfit would impose upon us by sending for but merely out of idle curiosity, therefore, we will ask as a guarantee of decides to take up this work, that he to wit: the east half of the northwest cut this article out and mail to us, with the understanding that the big book and complete outfit will be sent to him by express, he to pay the express agent \$1.00 and express charges for the outfit, with the distinct understanding that we will refund the \$1.00 as soon as his orders have amounted to \$25.00 which amount of orders he can take the very first day. Don't compare this with any catchy offers made to get your \$1.00. The gennineness of our offer and our reliability are proven by the bank reference referred to above, or you can easily find out by writing to anyone in Chicago to

This is a rare chance for some man in Norfok or vicinity, to take up a work at once that with reasonable effort on his part is sure to net him from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day from the start, and we trust that from among your many readers we will be able to get a few good representatives in Norfolk and adjoining towns. Cut this notice out and mail to the American Woolen Mills Co., West Side Enterprise Building, Chicago, Ill., and the book and agent's complete outfit will be sent to you at once, you to pay

\$1.00 and express charges when received

the \$1.00 to be returned to you when

Choice celery at Glissman's.

your orders amount to \$25.00.

Legal Notice. H. E. Wood, non resident defendant, will take notice, that on the 8th day of November, 1899, T. C. Cannon, plaintiff herein, filed his peti ion in the district court of Madison county, Nebraska, against said defendant and Elkhorn Valley bank, a corporation, Lillie A. Stuart, as executrix of the last will and testament of James Stuart, deceased, Lillie A. Stuart, Anna Stuart, Lena Stuart, Charles Stuart, Mary Stuart, Van Buren Lewis, Addaline Lewis, William Leavitt and S. W. Deuel, as gnardian of the estate and person of Jackson E. Chase, the object and prayer of which are, to foreclose certain tax liens tax sale certificates issued by the treasagainst the southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section (1), in township twenty-three (23) north, of range four (4) west of the 6th p. m., in Madison sequent taxes paid by the plaintiff for county, Nebraska, by virtue of tax sale certificates dated November 4th, 1895, issued therefor, dated March 13, 1897, certificates dated November 4th, 1895, and November 7th, 1898, respectively. wonderful one. Every ship took its issued by the county treasurer of said own chances against torpedoes, sunken | county, for the delinquent taxes levied | March | 13, 1897, in Book 27 of | Deeds, and assessed against said property for page 225, and certificates of tax sale for the years 1894 and 1897, respectively, and for subsequent taxes paid for the subsequent taxes paid for the years 1897 deed, dated February 5, 1898 and recorded in the office of the county clerk of said county in Book 27 of Deeds, at sold to satisfy the amount found due, page 465; and plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due with costs, interest and attorneys' fees, and that each and all of the defendants est lot of men that ever stepped on be excluded from any and all title, tion on or before the 4th day of Decemshipboard, and their hearts are as claim, lien of interest in or to said property, or any part thereof, claimed by

You are required to answer said peti-

tion on or before the 18th day of De-

Dated November 8, 1899. T. C. CANNON, Plaintiff. By Mapes & Hazen, His Attorneys.

Maria L. Averill, defendent, will take notice, that on the 4th day of November, 1899, T. C. Cannon, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Madison county, Nebraska, against said defendent and D. A. Ommerman, the object and prayer of which are, to foreclose certain tax liens against, the northeast quarter of section twentythree (23), in township twenty-four (24) north, of range two (2) west of the 6th o. m., in Madison county, Nebraska, issued by the treasurer of said county, dated November 7th, 1892, November 4th, 1895, and November 7th, 1898, respectively, for the delingment taxes levied and assessed against said land for the years 1891, 1594 and 1897, respectively, and for subsequent taxes paid for the years 1892, 1893, 1895, 1896 and 1898, and a tax deed issued therefor dated February 13th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the county clerk of said county in Book 25 of Deeds, at page 259; and plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same, or that said premises be sold to satisfy the amount found due with costs, interest and attorneys' fees.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 18th day of December, 1899

Dated November 4, 1899. T. C. CANNON, Plaintiff.

By Mapes & Hazen, His Attorneys.

Legal Notice. Catharine Dicey, defendant, will take notice, that on the 4th day of November,

1899, T. C. Cannon, plaintiff herein. filed his petition in the district court of Madison county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are, to foreclose certain tax liens against the portheast quarter of the northeast quarter of section ten (10), in township twenty-four (24) north, of range four (4), west of the 6th p. m. in Madison county, Nebraska, by virtue of tax sale certificates issued by the treasurer of said county, dated November 5, 1894, and November 1, 1897, respectively for the delinquent taxes levied and assessed against said described premises for the years 1893 and 1895, respectively, and for subs quent taxes paid for the years 1894, 1895, 1897 and 1898, and a tax deed issued therefor, dated March 13, 1897, and recorded in the office of the county clerk of said county in Book 27 of Deeds, at page 225; and plaintiff prays for a decree that defendant be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due with costs, interest and attorneys' fees.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 18th day of Decem ber, 1899

Dated November 4, 1899. T. C. CANNON, Plaintiff, By Mapes & Hazen, His Attorneys. Summons by Publication.

To John Zwight, Sophia Zwight, defendants.

You and each of you will take notice that on October 4th, 1899, Frank A Dearborn and B. F. Swan, plaintiffs, filed their petition in the district court of Madison county, Nebraska, against you as defendants impleaded with Citizens National bank, Chicago Lumber costs us several dollars, it is necessary to company and Ada Kyner, the object protect ourselves against anyone who and prayer of which petition are to forewould impose upon us by sending for close a certain mortgage executed by the outfit with no intention of working. Daniel G. Kyner and Ada Kyner, his wife, to the Durland Trust company upon the following described real estate good faith on the part of the reader who situated in Madison county, Nebraska, quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section fourteen, township twenty-four, range one, west of the sixth p. m., given to secure the payment of the sum of \$2500.00 due February 1, 1899, which nortgage was recorded January 30, 1894 in the office of the county clerk of Madison county, Nebraska, in book 30, at page 404; that there is now due upon said notes and mortgage, and for taxes paid on said premises the sum of \$3021.29 with interest from March 23, 1899, at 0 per cent, for which sum with interest plaintiffs pray for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due and for such other and further relief as may be just and

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 13th day of Novem ber, 1899. Dated October 4th, 1899.

FRANK A. DEARBORN, B. F. SWAN. By A. A. Welch, their attorney.

Charles E. Olney, Jeremiah Olney and George H. Nichols, will take notice, that on the 24th day of October, 1899, T. C. Caunon, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court or Madison county, Nebraska, against said defend-ants and John E. Olney and Charlotte E. Olney, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose certain tax lieus against the following described real estate, situated in Madison county, Nebraska, towit: Lot six (6), block one (1), and lots fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), block six (6), of the town of Nortolk; lots twelve and thirteen (12 and 13), and the south 132 feet of lots fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), block two (2); lot six (6), block three (3), and lots three (3), four (4), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11) twelve (12) and fourteen (14), in block four (4), all of Mathewson's second addition to the town of Norfolk, by virtue of urer of Madison county. Nebraska, dated November 5, 1894, for the taxes of 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, and suband recorded in the office of the county clerk of Madison county, Nebraska, taxes 1896, dated November 1, 1897, and ears 1895, 1896 and 1898, and a tax and 1898; and plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be with costs, interest and attorney's fees, and that defendants be excluded from any and all title, chim, lien, or interest in or to said property, or any part there-You are required to answer said peti-

Dated October 25, 1899.

T. C. CANNON, Plaintiff. By Mapes & Hazen, His Attorneys.

"SOUP MAKES THE SOLDIER."

The great Emperor understood that primarily the soldier is a stomach. Primarily every man is a stomach. The whole body and brain are dependent for health and life upon the orderliness and completeness of the processes which go on in the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Food is the source of man's vital energy. In the natural processes of digestion and assimilation, the phosphates, lime, salts, etc., are distributed to blood, brain and bone, in proper proportion to supply the needs of each. But where the stomach and digestive

system is disordered or diseased, there is partial failure to extract the nutritive elements from the food, and hence the body undergoes a partial starvation. Nervousness is only a symptom of nerve starvation. In a person whose food supply is sufficient and regular, it indicates a disordered condition of the stomach; a condition in which there is a failure to extract or assimilate from the food eaten, the nerve-nourishing elements.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery owes its cures of nervous diseases, and diseases of the blood, heart, liver, lungs, and other organs, to the fact that it cures diseases of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition.

When the "Discovery" has healed the stomach and cleansed the blood, the other diseases disappear. "Six years ago last August I was attacked with malarial fever," writes Mr

Daniel A. Carter, of Yost, Rowan Co., N. C. "My spleen became enlarged, and I was in bed off and on for four years. I went to the doctors and some of them said I had dyspepsia, others said I had liver trouble. The last doctor I had called it chronic liver and stomach disease. So I paid out money and nothing did me any good. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and used ten bottles, now I can do as

big a day's work as any man.



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SHE WAS BLIND.

A blindness comes to me now and then. I have it now. It is queer-I can see your eyes but not your nose. I can't read because some of the letters are blurred; dark spots cover them; it is very uncomfortable.

I know all about it; it's DYSPEPSIA. Take one of these; it will cure you in ten minutes.

What is it?

A Ripans Tabule.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R.I.P.A.N.S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life.

One gives relief. Note the worst R.I.P.A.N.S on the package and accept no substitute. R.I.P.A.N.S of the package and accept no substitute. R.I.P





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